naphthas, are working against it. They don't want this project to come through. Our country need not put its money. The Gulf countries are going to put their money. Pollution will not be there. The rate also will be cheaper. So, I would like to know if any such proposal come before the Government whether it would consider it or not.

SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, we have never received such a proposal. But any proposal that comes will receive consideration. There is no doubt about it. When the shortage in power supply is 12,000 MW, I am not going to say, look at the gift horse in the mouth and laugh at it. If any offer comes, we will consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow we are going to have a Short Duration Discussion for two-and-a-half hours on Water, Power and Electricity. The Members can take up the issue in detail tomorrow.

Formation of New States

*202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any proposal for the formation of new States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Proposals have been initiated for the formation of Uttarnchal, Vananchal and Chhattisgarh as new States and for the grant of Statehood to Delhi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I believe that this question was taken up last week but, anyway, it has come up now. Sir, while talking about the proposed formation of three new States, we know that before the Reorganisation Commission, the rationale behind the formation of States was that they ought to be formed on linguistic basis—there are certain bigger States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—even Sardar and Panicker had made their dissenting notes on the division of major States. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the rationale behind making this decision in forming these three States. There must be some rationale. What is the rationale? Linguistic State was the rationale for the re-organisation of the States. There may be some. Apart from the political compulsions, what is the rationale behind this that will provoke you to go for these three States and also offer a Statehood to Delhi?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this particular question in a different form had been discussed in the House during the Question Hour for more than half-an-hour at length in this very session. At that point itself I indicated that though there has been a demand for smaller States in various parts of the country, this Government has identified or committed itself to creation of only those three States where recommendations have been made by the State Assembly. Therefore, it was confined to Uttaranchal, Vananchal and Chhattisgarh. Apart from that, conversion of Delhi into a full-fledged State is not a creation of a new State but the elevation of the present Constitutional status of Delhi. The rationale is simply that. Apart from the rationale, that I have mentioned, my party earlier had been saying that when the States Re-organisation Commission was first formed, though there were several criteria laid down for making their recommendations, the principle criteria was linguistic homogeneity. Language was the principle criterion. In that course several States became extra large. As a result, of which the development of States like U.P. or Bihar or M.P. became lop-sided. Some of the areas were neglected and it is practically only those that have been taken cognizance of, even when we talk about Uttaranchal, Vananchal and Chhattisgarh.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My second supplementary is something which concerns people like me who comes from Southern parts of the country. Just now we were discussing about power supply to Delhi where the hon. Minister admitted that power is limited. So, Sir, in the background, this is a cosmopolitan city, it is the centre of the Government of India where people from all parts of the country come here and stay here. Such is the nature of a cosmopolitan city. The capital city of USA is Washington D.C. You are converting and elevating Delhi to a Statehood. It can create a lot of problems including constitutional crisis. Sir, the Prime Minister, your Cabinet Minister, the Members of Parliament, everybody are in Delhi. Sir, the Government have different political parties in Delhi and the States. Tomorrow, suppose if some other Government comes, they decide to cut off electricity of the Prime Minister, what will you do? Sir, this is a serious problem.There is the Constitutional problem, administrative problem and also the functioning of the Government of India in Delhi itself. Also Delhi has a cosmopolitan nature where people come from all parts of the country come and stay here. Sir, elevating and giving a status of Delhi is creating a kind of dissension in this country because you can get a lot of conflict. So, will the hon. Minister please re-consider this view of National Capital Territory of India a full-fledged State which can create more problems rather than solving a problem. Will you please re-consider the situation?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as cosmopolitan character of Delhi is conerned, I think Delhi is not unique in this matter. Almost all the bigger cities, metropolitan cities of the country have acquired cosmopolitan character over a period of time which is but natural in a country where freedom of movement to every citizen is a fundamental right. Freedom of going to reside in any part of the country is a fundamental right. This thing happens. Yet, advantages of representative Government and democratic Government are immense. There was a time where in Delhi there was no such thing as even a representative forum and the entire Delhi was run by the Central Government in every respect. Gradually, we came to realise that unless the people are involved in it, it would not be possible to function. Then came the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation, which gradually came up to the level of Union territory Assembly, which is what we have today. But the demand for full-fledged statehood continues. And here is an area whose population is larger perhaps than the population of many countries of the world, which are independent countries. The population is over one crore. With one crore of people here, in the Parliament or in the Union Government, really we have no time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, amongst the Starred Questions listed for today, there is a question relating to the planting of saplings in NDMC parks. Technically speaking, this is permissible. But strictly speaking, is it something on which the Parliament and the Union Government should be spending their time? Can it not be entrusted to the elected representatives of Delhi?

So far as your proposal is concerned, this Government is committed to giving statehood to Delhi. We have said it not only in our National Agenda for Governance, but even in the President's Address made to the Parliament. It is a commitment made to the Parliament. And as far as I am aware, the principal Opposition party in Delhi also is in favour of granting statehood to Delhi.

SHRI SATYANARAYANA DRONAMRAJU: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh unit of BJP is supporting the demand for a separate State of Telangana. Is there any proposal pending before the Government of India for the formation of a separate State of Telangana? If so, please give the details thereof.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There is no such proposal.

श्री नरेश यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि राज्यों के बंटवारे में भाषा का मुख्य आधार रहा है। जहां-जहां ऐसा नहीं हुआ वहां बंटवारे के बावजूद भी समस्या आ गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार का जो बंटवारा हो रहा है और उसमें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का बंटवारा हो रहा है क्या भाषा के आधार पर ध्यान रखा जाएगा अन्यथा अगर यह गलत बंटवारा होगा तो फिर समस्या बनी रहेगी। मेरे प्रश्न का भाग (ख) यह है कि राज्य सरकार की अनुशंसा के आलोक में क्या उस राज्य का नाम झारखण्ड रखा जाएगा?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, बिहार की वैसे अलग-अलग भाषाएं अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में हैं लेकिन मुख्य रूप से बिहार की अधिकृत भाषा हिन्दी है। दो हिस्से हो जाएंगे तो फिर भाषा दोनों की हिन्दी ही रहेगी। जो आपने सवाल पूछा है नाम के बारे में, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस मामले में नाम झारखण्ड हो या नाम वनांचल हो, इस पर हमारा आग्रह नहीं होगा। आपको पता होगा कि यह जो नया राज्य बनेगा वह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 3 के अधीन बनेगा और उसमें एक परोवाइज़ो है—

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired".

तो यह जो प्रक्रिया है यह प्रक्रिया करनी होगी और उस प्रक्रिया में हम यह मानते हैं कि झारखण्ड हो या वनांचल हो क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं जिस समय यह प्रोपोज़ल रखा गया था उत्तरांचल का, उस समय कहा गया 9 डिस्ट्रिक्ट, आज 12 हो गये हैं। वनांचल का रखा गया तो कहा गया कि 18 डिस्ट्रिक्ट दक्षिण बिहार के होंगे लेकिन उसका नाम क्या हो, हम वहां की लेजिस्लेचर पर छोड़ेंगे। वह अगर कहेंगे झारखण्ड होना चाहिये तो हम कोई आपत्ति नहीं करेंगे। वह अगर कहेंगे कि वनांचल होना चाहिये, हम कोई आपत्ति नहीं करेंगे। उसी प्रकार से मांग हुई है कि उत्तरांचल में हरिद्वार का जिला भी जोड़ा जाए। हम इस मामले को भी उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा पर छोड़ेंगे।

श्री नरेश यादव: महोदय, मेरे मूल प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया...**(व्यवधान)** एक मिनट। मैंने पहला प्रश्न जो पूछा था उसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि भाषा के आधार पर, रेस के आधार पर जो राज्यों का बंटवारा होता है और करेंगे तो क्या जहां-जहां होर भाषा, वह एक भाषा, आदिवासी भाषा और आदिवासी बाहुल्य के जो इलाके हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में उनको, नजदीक के राज्यों को मिलाकर आप झारखंड राज्य बनाएंगे? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं। इसका जवाब नहीं आया...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति: देखिए उनका जवाब "ए" और "बी" में आ गया है। आप पढ़ेंगे तो आपको मिल जाएगा।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, last week in answer to my question whether the creation of the States would not open the Pandara's box, the Minister gave the same reply that if the State Assemblies agree to a particular proposal, only then that will be taken up. The Assembly may decide by a big majority, by unanimity, by a wafer-thin majority. The question is, the demand will continue. Already we have heard some demands for Vidarbha, Telangana and Gorakhaland. Where to stop it? Where do end it? Sir, the question I am putting is this: Rather than diverting your energy in this way, towards creation of new States which will create Ministries; you will have more cars, more bungalows and all that—should we are facing today, like the foreign exchange crisis? The rupee value has gone down below 42 rupees. What about the finances, Mr. Minister, when you have separate States? What I am saying is this: Perhaps, the Government

should reconsider the whole case and the question of poverty and unemployment should be given priority over creation of States; otherwise, there is no end to such demands. All over the country, there are peculiarities appliable to each State; there are separatist movements. How are you going to stop it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, for the information of the hon. Member I would like to say that so far as these States are concerned, it is not a wafer-thin majority in favour of them. All these cases have been of unanimous recommendations. Secondly, I would say that it is not merely because the State Assemblies have recommended it, but principally because we also think that the lopsided development that has taken place in some of the large States is because of the size of the States. And therefore, as I mentioned the other day, the experience of Haryana, the experience of Punjab and the experience of Himachal Pradesh, certainly strengthens, fortifies this conviction that larger States sought development whereas viable, smaller States promote development.

PROF. RAM KAPSE: Sir, the issue of Union capital and statehood for Delhi were discussed by the then Ministry in 1946. What care will be taken as far as the position of the capital of Delhi is concerned while granting statehood to Delhi?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the Balakrishnan Committee was formed at that time. It gave its arguments in favour of Delhi being given statehood and the negative points also in that manner. We have taken into consideration all of them. But, having taken them into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that statehood should be granted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would like to be corrected,— the hon. Home Minister referred that there has been a graduation in Delhi's development and demand for statehood—I want to know whether it is not correct that even in 1952, Delhi had a Provincial Assembly and a Council of Ministers. If I remember correctly, Shri Brahm Prakash was the Chief Minister. After that, it was decided not to have the Union Territory status with a Legislative Assembly. But, I am not going into that aspect. The limited question which I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister is in regard to Pondicherry which was discussed and referred to in the last week and the hon. Home Minister suggested that if Pondicherry Assembly passes a resolution to the effect of giving full statehood, he is prepared to consider it. This is what he said, if I understood it correctly. So far as my knowledge goes, not only once but on several occasions Pondicherry Legislative Assembly, the U.T. Assembly, has passed resolution to that effect. Is the Minister fully aware of it? If not, I hope, by this time he should have got some information. Has he collected any information? If so, is he in a position to share that?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member is right. In 1947 or in 1950, when the Constitution was adopted, Delhi was a State but it was a Part-C State. Part-C States are no different. In fact, much less than what Delhi is today as a UT with a full-fledged Assembly and a Council of Ministers. It was a Part-C State earlier. Then it was felt that Part-C States should go and they were abolished. Delhi became virtually an area governed directly by the Central Government and this continued for a long time even when the Metropolitan Council came in. The Bills used to be passed for only going through the whole motions. These Bills could not become law unless they were passed by the Parliament again. It was a strange situation. We have come to a better position today but still the demand for Statehood continues and we propose to fulfil it.

So far as Pondicherry is concerned, I remember saying in the House the other day that if there is a resolution by the Assembly, we will consider it. I can only

inform the House that I have had discussions with the Chief Minister of Pondicherry and certain Ministers and Legislators of Pondicherry. I have been examining the matter myself so that I can understand the problem and then propose whatever it is to the Government. I find that there is a basic difference between Delhi and Pondicherry. The difference is that Pondicherry is not one area alone. The area is near to Chennai but there are three other areas spread in different parts of the country, so much so the language also is not the same. Parts adjacent to Kerala are a sort of enclaves in Kerala, like Mahe. There it is Malayalam that is spoken. Yet, its capital is Pondicherry. Now all these factors would have to be taken into consideration apart from the queston of financial viability in the case of Pondicherry which is also important when any such decision is taken. I have been trying to apprise myself of the issue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Have resolutions been passed by the Assembly or not? Please be specific.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I think it would have been passed.

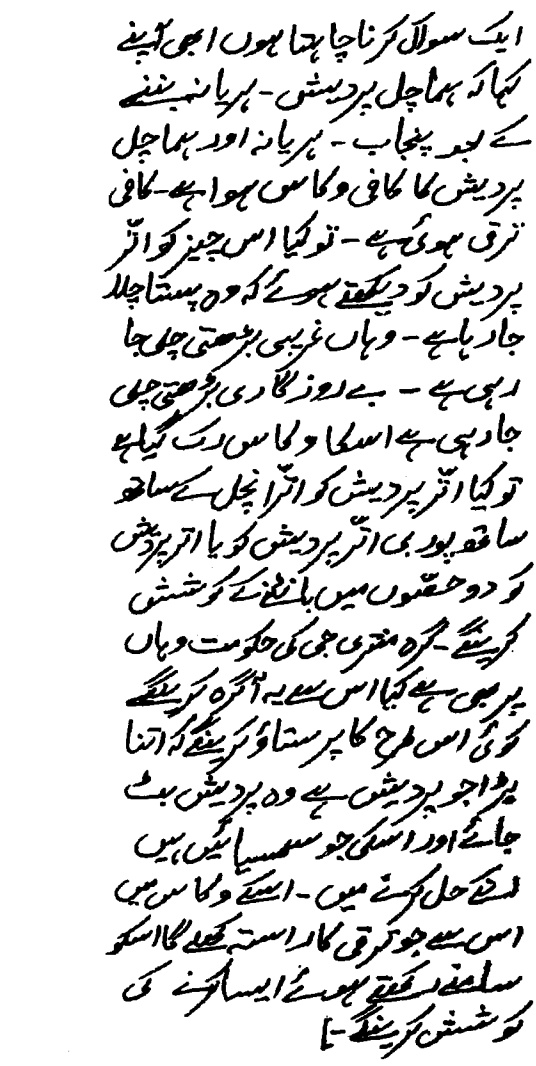
SHRI P.C. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Sir, 8 resolutions have been passed by different Assemblies. Those have also been communicated to the Home Ministry since 1954. So far we are not able to achieve the statehood. Actually we are like bonded labourers and slaves of the Home Ministry. Proposals and stands of Ministers have been turned down. Simple proposals of law or proposals of some projects have been turned down by the bureaucrats sitting as Under Secretaries in the Ministry. We request for statehood to Pondicherry; otherwise, it will be very difficult to survive. We may have a different path. The Government of India is ruled by people of different cultures different religions, different faiths. The same is about Pondicherry. We got liberated from the French people. Under those circumstances we got it. We are ready to rule the State even though people are living in different parts like Yanam, pockets of Mahe, pockets of Karaikal. There will not be any difficulty. I request the hon. Home Minister to kindly do it. We met him yesterday, he gave us a pleasant hearing. He said that he was taking our views into consideration. We made a request for giving statehood to Pondichery because the people are suffering since 1954.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as the issue of Statehood is concerned, I have already told the House that the Government would consider the issue on all aspects. I have taken note of the fact that very often elected representatives are not given deference due to them by the burcaucracy, by the officials, and whatever was pointed out to me by the representatives of Pondicherry who came to me, I have taken immediate action after that. Even the Home Ministry is directed accordingly.

मौलाना हबीबुर्रहमान नोमानी: माननीय गृह मंत्री के जवाब के सिलसले में मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। अभी आपने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा बनने के बाद पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश का काफी विकास हुआ है, काफी तरक्की हुई है। तो क्या इस चीज को उत्तर प्रदेश को देखते हुए कि वह पिसता चला जा रहा है, वहां गरीबी बढ़ती चली जा रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उसका विकास रुक गया है, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को उत्तरांचल के साथ-साथ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को या उत्तर प्रदेश को दो हिस्सों में बांटने की कोशिश करेंगे? गृह मंत्री जी की हुकूमत वहां पर भी है। क्या उससे यह आग्रह करेंगे, कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव करें कि इतना बड़ा जो प्रदेश है वह प्रदेश बंट जाए और इसकी जो समस्याएं हैं उनके हल करने में, उसके विकास में इससे जो तरक्की का रास्ता खुलेगा उसको सामने रखते हुए ऐसा करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

†مولانا حبیب الرحمٰن نعمانی: مانیہ
گرہ منتری کے جواب کے سلسلے میں

†[ ]Transilteration in Arabic Script


ایک سوال کرنا چاہتا ہوں ابھی آپنے
کہا کہ ہماچل پردیش - ہریانہ بننے
کے بعد پنجاب - ہریانہ اور ہماچل
پردیش کا کافی وکاس ہوا ہے - کافی
ترقی ہوئی ہے - تو کیا اس چیز کو اتر
پردیش کو دیکھتے ہوئے کہ وہ پستا چلا
جا رہا ہے - وہاں غریبی بڑھتی چلی جا
رہی ہے - بے روزگاری بڑھتی چلی
جا رہی ہے اسکا وکاس رک گیا ہے
تو کیا اتر پردیش کو اتراچل کے ساتھ
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کو دو حصّوں میں بانٹنے کی کوشش
کریں گے - اگر منتری جی کی حکومت وہاں
پر ہے کیا اس سے یہ آگرہ کریں گے
کوئی اس طرح کا پرستاؤ کریں گے کہ اتنا
بڑا جو پردیش ہے وہ پردیش بٹ
جائے اور اسکی جو سمسیائیں ہیں
اسکے حل کرنے میں - اسکے وکاس میں
اس سے جو ترقی کا راستہ کھلے گا اسکو
سامنے رکھتے ہوئے ایسا کرنے کی
کوشش کریں گے -

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: इस समय हमारे सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, केवल उत्तरांचल को बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा: सर, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि आपने राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में संविधान का हवाला दिया कि आर्टिकिल-3 के तहत राष्ट्रपति जी प्रांतों को पूछते हैं और कहते हैं कि आपको राज्यों का पुनर्गठन चाहिए या नहीं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि बिहार के मामले में झारखंड राज्य बनाने के मामले में राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस तरह की कोई बात पूछी थी बिहार राज्य से?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि आर्टिकिल-3 का प्रोविजो जो है वह कहता है कि सरकार अगर किसी राज्य को गठित करना चाहती है तो उस विषय में उसे राष्ट्रपति से अनुमति लेनी होगी और राष्ट्रपति अनुमति देने से पहले उस राज्य विधान सभा को पूछेगा और यह प्रक्रिया जिस समय हम जाएंगे राष्ट्रपति के पास केबिनेट का प्रपोजल लेकर के कि हम यह राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो उस समय वह उस राज्य से पूछेगा।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा: बिहार के मामले में क्या यह सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी हुई है? क्योंकि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कोई प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं हुई है।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: यह प्रक्रिया तब होती है जब केबिनेट का प्रपोजल राष्ट्रपति के पास जाए और फिर राष्ट्रपति राज्य विधान सभा के पास भेजे।

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, with all humility but with firm conviction, I want to put it on record that the Question which has been discussed just right now for half-an-hour was also discussed last week. I do not think I am capable enough of raising the issue which involves the question of Naphtha worth 2000 million dollars. Sir, with your permission, I do not want to put any supplementary on this Question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. John F. Fernandes.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. SALIM: Sir, the Queston has not been put. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that he is not putting any supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will not take up this Question. Mr. Malkani. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. SALIM: Sir, the protest is against the previous Question as to how it has been listed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Question No. 204...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, there is something wrong with the functioning of our Secretariat. ...(*Interruptions*)... This should not be done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The functioning of the Secretariat should not be discussed in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall look into it.

The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Naphtha Based Power Projects

*203. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects cleared by Government with Naphtha as feed stock;

(b) the total generation in MW expected from Naphtha based projects;

(c) the average generation cost per unit;

(d) the total import of naphtha envisaged; and

(e) the annual foreign exchange outgo involved if all the projects are commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) In 1996, the Government had allocated liquid fuel for about 12,000 MW of projects to the various States. Out of this, linkages have been issued for 67 power projects with naphtha as fuel. The capacity of these projects is 7756.3 MW.

(c) The generation cost varies from project to project. However, the latest project approved by CEA in May, 1998 has an estimated levelised cost of generation of Rs. 2.80 per unit.

(d) and (e) The total import of naphtha for these projects will depend upon the overall demand, including sectors other than power and also the domestic supply position. It is not expected that all the liquid fuel based projects would materialise and it has been assessed that only 6000 MW would be commissioned during the Ninth Plan period. However, if all the 67 naphtha based projects, for which linkages have been issued, are commissioned, it is estimated that the annual import of naphtha would be 9695 TMT with a foreign exchange outgo of 1871 Million US Dollars in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan.

Admissions from various language mediums of NDA

*204. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil etc. medium applicants admitted to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, Pune, and

(b) the percentage of English medium applicants admitted to NDA?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) 2 per cent.

(b) 98 per cent.